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Inorganic Chemistry.

Production of Rich Phosphate of Lime in Connection with an Improvement of the Thomas-Process. By C. SCHEIBLER (*Ber.*, **19**, 1883—1893).—In the modified process, the lime used to assist the removal of phosphorus from the iron is added by degrees, and the slag formed after each addition poured off; the quantity of lime added is only 12 per cent. instead of 18 to 20 per cent. In this way, two sorts of slags are obtained, the first containing most of the

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phosphorus, and only a small quantity of iron; the second contains most of the iron which has become oxidised in the process, and only a small amount of phosphorus. The first forms an important material for manure, whilst the second is of value for the production of crude iron. N. H. M.

Behaviour of the Alkaline Earths and their Hydroxides towards Dry Carbonic Anhydride. By C. Scheibler (*Ber.*, **19**, 1973—1982).—The results of several experiments described in the paper point to the following conclusions:—

1. Dry carbonic anhydride combines neither with the anhydrous oxides of earth metals, nor with their monohydroxides, nor with the compound $Ba(OH)_2 + H_2O$.

2. When dry carbonic anhydride is passed over the hydroxides $Ca(OH)_2$, $Sr(OH)_2$, and $Ba(OH)_2 + H_2O$ at 100°, any excess of water present will be removed; and the gas thus moistened will act on the hydroxide with formation of carbonate. The hydroxide is, however, not completely converted into carbonate, even when 8 mols. H_2O are present.

3. The use of dry carbonic anhydride to remove water from alkaline earths, and to convert the earths into carbonate, does not work as an analytical method. N. H. M.